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Hongkong, 29th October, 1909. [30]

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Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [32]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1909. [33]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [34]

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Hongkong, 18th April, 1908. [35]

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P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Hongkong, 6th November, 1909. [36]

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Orders placed before
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1909

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TEA

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED

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THE LEADING BEER IN THE FAR
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Telephone No. 924.

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Hongkong, 11th October, 1909. [39]

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Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

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BREVIAN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. Girsch	WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Benzer	About WEDNESDAY 17th Nov.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iske	FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., Daylight.
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GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1909.

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NO. 1 DOCK.

Docking Length	515 ft.	NO. 2 DOCK.	IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.	NO. 3 DOCK.	
Width of Entrance	80 "	Width of Entrance	50 "	Width of Entrance	63 "
Water on Blocks	28 "	Water on Blocks	26 "	Water on Blocks	21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the situation of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels to or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings, and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

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Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

JUST LANDED:

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"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

REGRET

You will NEVER if you

VISIT

MOHIDEEN &

THAHA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS

AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and

other GEMS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 20 and 21, PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN, two extensive two-storyed semi-detached godowns, ground surface of cement concrete.

No. 14, Praya, Kennedy Town, one extensive two-storyed godown.

All are in first class condition, suitable for storing Rice, Flour, &c.

Rents moderate.

Apply to—

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Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

[14]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES, NO. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

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NO. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A. HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A. HOUSE in RUPON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and NO. 16A, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

NO. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD GENERAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

[15]

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN NO. 34, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

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MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

[16]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES, NO. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

[17]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

TO LET.

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Docking Length..... 376 ft.

Width of Entrance..... 50 "

Water on Blocks..... 26 "

Docking Length..... 48 ft.

Width of Entrance..... 63 "

Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Docking Length..... 376 ft.

Width of Entrance..... 50 "

Water on Blocks..... 26 "

Docking Length..... 48 ft.

Width of Entrance..... 63 "

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Width of Entrance..... 50 "

Water on Blocks..... 26 "

Docking Length..... 48 ft.

Width of Entrance..... 63 "

Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

Intimation.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF MY STAY IN ENGLAND.

BY WU LIEN TEH, M.A., M.D. (CANTAB.).
(Assistant Director of the Imperial Army Medical College, Tientsin; Sometime Scholar of Emmanuel College Cambridge).

I have been asked to write an article on "Some Reminiscences of my stay in England." This I have much pleasure in doing, though I must warn my readers beforehand that they will probably not find my experiences more exciting than what befalls the lot of most Chinese who pursue their education abroad.

It was in the year 1895 that I was sent to Cambridge by the Government of the Straits Settlements. Chinese students were very rare in those days, and I was a solitary figure amongst the three thousand undergraduates residing in the University. Prepared as I was with the usual English High School curriculum, I had no difficulty in passing such subjects as Algebra, Euclid, English History, Latin, Chemistry and Mechanics, but as I knew nothing of the Greek Gospels and still less of Logic, I had to devote my first term to the mastering of a set English classic and Loy's "Evidences of Christianity" as substitutes for those two subjects. Nowadays however, since the establishment of the chair of Professor of Chinese in 1897, students from China are at liberty to choose Chinese in place of Latin.

English education has long been characterised by the great number of examinations a student has to pass through at different periods of his career, and the University of Cambridge is no exception to the rule. And of all professions, medicine exacts perhaps more than its fair share of examinations. But if one were to ask the thousands of graduates now scattered over different parts of the world for their opinions about University education, they would almost all reply that they always look back to it as the most pleasant period of their lives, and that they would willingly pass through the same days again provided they could be left off the trying examinations! This brings me to the fact that Cambridge and Oxford stand unique amongst the Universities of the world, in that the social education plays quite as important a role as the intellectual in the daily routine of a student's life. Rightly or wrongly, the man who carries with him a degree from either of these two Universities is looked upon as a gentleman and is regarded with higher esteem than one who is a graduate of any of the younger universities. For not only is an undergraduate of Cambridge required to pay more for his education, his living and his clothing, but all the time he is *in statu pupillari* (i.e. under the standing of M.A.) he is under strict discipline as regards lodgings, chapel attendance, the wearing of academic dress, and general behaviour.

The students, too, observe a close form of etiquette amongst themselves. For instance, the first year man called a Freshman, is expected to assume a deferential attitude towards the second year man and the second year man to the third year man. On no account must a Freshman call on his Senior until the latter has left his card in the other's room. The title "Mr." must not be used when addressing each other, and the shaking of hands is only allowed twice a term—at the beginning to bid welcome, and at the end to say good-bye. Cambridge is a place to which the rich and the nobility send their sons, but a considerable number of poor students manage to find their way there, having been sent by their schools and workmen's societies. Some of the most hardworking and distinguished students may be found amongst this last group.

In discussing expenses, one must remember that in the case of English students, an academic year of three terms only counts seven months, the rest of the time being spent at home. These vary from £150 a year in the case of poor students to £1,500 or more in the case of fast sons of the nobility who keep motor-cars, give weekly banquets and bet at races. Provided that one joins a club, or two in the College, and takes some interest in the social attractions of the place, the days will pass away most pleasantly, and before one is aware of it the three years' residence will soon come to an end. Hence to those who intend joining an English University, I should say, "Make the most you can of the time whilst there. Attend to work regularly and conscientiously, make friends with those likely to benefit you, and join the social and athletic clubs, only remembering that these should always stand secondary in importance to the studies."

The relations of undergraduates—in Cambridge students are known by this name—to the authorities of the Colleges and University are also peculiar. The University consists of twenty Colleges, of which two are for women, each having its own government, staff of teachers, and members. These Colleges possess and manage their own property, are self-governing and independent of University control. The University is in part supported by contributions from the Colleges, whose members all belong and are subject to the discipline of the University. From the student's point of view, the most important University officers are the two Proctors, who have charge of University discipline, and may be sent at any time between six and eleven in the evening, accompanied by two tall servants in top-hats called "bulldogs" and ready to seize any under-graduate in the streets who is unlucky enough to leave his cap and gown at home; the Registrar, who keeps the archives of the University and receives fees for degrees; and the Librarian, who has control of the University Library. When a student "matriculates" or joins the University, he pays £5 and signs his name in the book kept by the Registrar for that purpose; this signature implies the following: "I promise to observe the statutes and ordinances of the University as far as they concern me, and to pay due respect and obedience to the Chancellor and other officers of the University."

In the College the student is liable to come into very frequent contact with two officers, the Dean and the Tutor. The former "hails" or sends for him if he does not attend chapel at least three times in the week and twice on Sunday; the latter censures him if he is slack in his studies. In spite of the strict discipline imposed, I have known students of my own College climb to the roof of the chapel and hang the Dean's cap on the cross, and also of slim undergraduates removing the swans from the college pond to the Tutor's private garden. One of the dashing undergraduates of 1896 is now Proctor of the University, trying solemnly to maintain the discipline which he took such delight in breaking thirteen years ago!

The Proctor with his two faithful "bulldogs" is ever a source of anxiety and worry to the newcomer. This officer enforces the wearing of academic dress at stated times, the penalty for a breach of the rule being £6 8d; he fines students found smoking whilst wearing cap and gown; and he enters the rooms of students who display their merry-making too openly or too loudly.

At the end of the year, "Fresher" becomes the second year man, and he in turn looks wise and laughs at the vagaries of those who have just joined the College. The next year he enters into his third year, and when June comes he graduates B. A. (Bachelor of Arts) amidst the plaudits of his parents, aunts or sisters, who have been specially invited to see him in all his glories. When he finally retires from Cambridge to face the real world, a new generation of undergraduates takes his place, repeating his mistakes, fancies and follies. That is why Cambridge is ever youthful, and beyond the new buildings erected every year for the teaching of science, ever unchanging. The different Colleges, though some of them very old, ranging as they do from the thirteenth century, remain as firm as ever, their Fellows and Tutors remain grave and outwardly strict, and the well-kept spacious gardens and lawns increase in beauty with each year.

Now for some personal recollections... As I said above, I was the only Chinese in the University in 1895, but next year Lee Ahlo arrived, and though he took up Law and belonged to another College, we saw a great deal of each other. This same Ahlo or Li Fang obtained the Chin hib degree for returned students three years ago, and is now one of the coming men in Peking. Chinese were still looked upon as curiosities in those days, and having no queues were taken for "Heaven Chinese" or "Wily Jap" by street arabs at the humour suited them. I sometimes received small stones thrown at me to see whether I could feel like other human beings! But amongst fellow-undergraduates there existed a close feeling of comradeship. I made several good friends and up to this day keep up correspondence with them. For lo! the University you see the Englishman at his best, refined though reserved until you know him well, chivalrous and truthful, kindly and forgiving, open-hearted and willing to assist. I cannot help feeling that it is their instinct for fair-play in the sports they love so much which has ingrained into the English people these fine traits in their character. The average German may be outwardly friendly and smiling but you cannot be sure of his real feelings towards you; the average Frenchman may be extremely chatty and polite, but you often find him petty and selfish. The Englishman makes you feel that he values his honour more than his life, which he would willingly give up rather than face shame, and he instils into you, be he ever so learned a professor or smart a cabinet minister, the fact that he hates sham and is not afraid to confess ignorance when any subject puzzles him. How different this attitude is from that of our countless "Taolais" in China, who, once they have bought the rank, consider themselves ready to undertake any task, from the management of modern hospitals and the building of railway bridges to the government of a large province, without any previous experience whatever. All things considered, I believe the English traits further removed from the Chinese traits than the German and French, and that their several influences are reflected upon our students who have been educated in these different countries. In other words, the English returned student usually finds Chinese official life less congenial to him than the French or German, and of course the Japanese returned student. But I am wandering from the immediate object of my paper.

The month of June is the busiest time of the year. For the student, especially the third year man, it is full of examinations, whilst the visitor finds it most pleasant and enjoyable. The senior student is at last to lay down his studies (or his play), and his getting a B. A. or not depends upon his ability to pass his final examination. There are Honour Degrees and there are Poll or Ordinary Degrees. By the ambitious a "First Class Honour" is aimed at, while sons of the wealthy and nobility are quite satisfied if they can obtain a "Third Class Poll." There are two Degree days. The first comes on Saturday before the Third Sunday in June, when those members who have passed their Poll examinations receive their degrees. The second takes place on the following Tuesday, when the Honour men have their turn. From a spectacular point of view this second occasion is more interesting. The old rectangular Senate House is filled to overflowing. The seats on the floor are occupied by Masters of Arts and Doctors of Divinity, of Law, of Medicine, etc., wearing full academic robes on one side, and by the friends and relatives of the under-graduates on the other. Facing them on a slightly raised platform are seated the Vice-Chancellor and the other dignitaries of the University. The galleries on either side are occupied by the first and second year undergraduates who keep up an unending storm of wit and fun upon the Proctors, who for once find themselves powerless to inflict fines. Visitors to and often long residents in China have remarked adversely upon the many ceremonies which the Chinese administer. Is the English University which seems to take pride in the observance of social ceremonies, which are

strictly adhered to, on Degrees Day. The undergraduate who is entitled to Bachelor's degree must put on dark dress and black shoes, with a white neck-tie and bands. Over this he wears his undergraduate gown and Bachelor's hood, made of white rabbit skin. When his name is called, he marches to where the Vice-Chancellor sits, kneels down before him and folds the palms of his hands flat together. The Vice-Chancellor then places his two hands over the student's head, and mutters a few Latin words, after which the undergraduate gets up and passes out of the Senate House as a man with a *Degre*s amidst the loud congratulations of his friends and relatives. The Senior Wrangler, that is, the man who heads the list in the Honours Examination for Mathematics, enjoys the proud privilege of getting his degree before every one else and also of shaking hands with the Vice-Chancellor after he has knelt down. More exciting than this event, however, is when the last man in the Mathematical Honours list walks up to get his degree. No sooner has he knelt down than a large wooden spoon, measuring three feet in length and painted with the arms of his College, is lowered down from the ceiling upon his head. When he gets up, he produces a large pair of scissors from his pocket, cuts the string, and marches triumphantly out with the wooden spoon resting on his shoulder. Though last on the list, he receives perhaps more ovations than anybody else on that proud day. The year 1900 sees the last of the Senior Wrangler and Wooden Spoon Man, for henceforth the successful candidate will be classed in groups and not in order of merit.

The examinations being over, the festivities commence. Boat races take place on four successive days between the various Colleges for the championship of the River. The scene witnessed on this occasion is one not to be easily forgotten. The river banks swarm with the most charming of girls in the prettiest of dresses, each interested in the success of her brother, cousin or lover's boat, and all sharing in the gay spirit of the day.

After this balls, garden parties, dinner parties and concerts come in succession, and even the much-dreaded Proctor may be seen to dance and flirt with the sister of the undergraduate upon whom he was unduly severe a month ago. For a whole week these festivities continue, and then Cambridge suddenly becomes deserted; for the Term is over and every one has gone home. Some of the new graduates become Parsons, a few remain in the University and eventually become Fellows and Tutors in the Colleges, others join their fathers' businesses, some continue their studies in law and medicine in London, some qualify for teachers, and the rest either drop out or become politicians.

Looking back to the years 1895-1896, during which I was in residence in the University, I cannot help regarding them as the pleasantest and most instructive period of my life. For I was, at once, so to say, buried into it from an Eastern School where I had not met any English society, at the early age of seventeen. In the course of my struggles I perhaps made more blunders than the average Freshman, but they were easily corrected and turned to great use in after life. One met with so many types of people too, from the most simple of brains to the most accomplished of geniuses. Both the authorities and fellow undergraduates were extremely kind to strangers and readily forgave or overlooked any faults in etiquette or peculiarities that one might through ignorance commit. Every one met on equal terms, the most learned being perhaps the least proud in behaviour. Though a foreigner I was awarded more than the usual share of prizes and scholarships. The travelling student for the encouragement of research was awarded to me in face of keen competition from English students, and the value was increased from £120 to £150, when the authorities learnt that I had spent more than my allowance in the prosecution of my work. Could fair play go further than this on the part of any nation?

My experiences in France and Germany, where I studied later, do not come within the scope of this paper.

I may now conclude this rather hastily-written article with a few words, which I trust may be of use to those of my many countrymen who now proceed to Europe and America to study:—

1. The two best-known and most influential English Universities are Oxford and Cambridge, but there now exist many other more modern institutions where a profession may be learned equally well at a less cost. These are London, Manchester (Victoria), Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, and the Scotch and Irish Universities.

2. Try to understand the English temperament without losing your own good points. In conversation always keep self in the background, for you are not there to teach but to learn. Above all, be temperate.

3. No two countries in the world share and sympathise with our aims and aspirations for our country's welfare and independence to such an extent as England and America. Therefore, whilst we have the opportunity, cultivate as many friendships as we can and make our nation understood better by the mass of Britons.

4. In 1890, there were less than five Chinese students in England. Now, there are nearly three hundred scattered over every educational centre.

5. Be interested in your own branch of work, for efficiency in one profession is better than a smattering of various things. For myself, although I have seen much in China to discourage me, I have never regretted my choice of the medical profession, and have never ceased to look hopefully to the bright future when our people will possess a more rational view of their bodies, their illness and responsibilities.

6. Although civil engineers are in great demand at present in China, remember that the future of China depends upon her industries and agriculture. *Never despair over China!*

strictly adhered to, on Degrees Day. The undergraduate who is entitled to Bachelor's degree must put on dark dress and black shoes, with a white neck-tie and bands. Over this he wears his undergraduate gown and Bachelor's hood, made of white rabbit skin. When his name is called, he marches to where the Vice-Chancellor sits, kneels down before him and folds the palms of his hands flat together. The Vice-Chancellor then places his two hands over the student's head, and mutters a few Latin words, after which the undergraduate gets up and passes out of the Senate House as a man with a *Degre*s amidst the loud congratulations of his friends and relatives. The Senior Wrangler, that is, the man who heads the list in the Honours Examination for Mathematics, enjoys the proud privilege of getting his degree before every one else and also of shaking hands with the Vice-Chancellor after he has knelt down. More exciting than this event, however, is when the last man in the Mathematical Honours list walks up to get his degree. No sooner has he knelt down than a large wooden spoon, measuring three feet in length and painted with the arms of his College, is lowered down from the ceiling upon his head. When he gets up, he produces a large pair of scissors from his pocket, cuts the string, and marches triumphantly out with the wooden spoon resting on his shoulder. Though last on the list, he receives perhaps more ovations than anybody else on that proud day. The year 1900 sees the last of the Senior Wrangler and Wooden Spoon Man, for henceforth the successful candidate will be classed in groups and not in order of merit.

7. As regards schools for the education of the younger students, it is advisable to avoid the more fashionable ones like Eton, Harrow, because sport plays too prominent a part in the boys' training at these institutions.

8. It is wiser to spend the many vacations in different parts of the country, so as to obtain a closer insight into the character of the people and so imbibe their best qualities.

9. Remember that all students studying abroad have a serious duty to perform towards themselves and their country. Any false step one may take affects his fellow-countrymen equally, and the harmlessness may be made to suffer in society for the wrong doing of one man.

10. Remember that most men fall in love more than once. The extremes between the strong conservatism of Chinese social life and the comparative freedom of English girls are very marked, and, young, freshly-arrived students may have their heads turned absolutely to their own detriment. Most marriage between Asiatics and European girls have resulted in unhappiness and eventual separation, and it is useless, because of circumstances far beyond one's control, to expect that one's own case will turn out different.

In concluding this article I may state that my object has been to be as helpful as possible to Chinese students studying in England, whichever institution of learning they may choose they will find genuine interest in and kindness to them displayed alike by the professors and other students. People in England have lately come to understand us Chinese better, and more sympathy for our Empire's welfare is now felt. Although a considerable gulf still separates the political relations of the two nations, the majority of our students will carry back with them after the completion of their studies, as I have myself done, the pleasantest of memories and a higher duty towards one's neighbours, and one's country than the mere glorification of self. For real greatness in a nation depends upon the co-operation of every one constituting it rather than upon "each man for himself". The future happiness of China depends upon her returned students. They should see that this opportunity is utilized for the highest interests of the State.—"China's Young Men"—*The National Review*, Shanghai.

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.—*Special No.*

1. A CONE point upwards. indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a HUM below. indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM. indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a HUM below. indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards. indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below. indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL. indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below. indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bomb, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Stanley, Tai Po, Sha Tau Kok, Cap Collinson, and the Flagstaff.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light House.

F. G. Rice, Manager, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909.

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ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

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OF

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HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1900

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and should be accompanied by the writer's name
and address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1900.

THE EXHILARATING TOPIC
OF GRAVES.

What is the fascination, we wonder, which leads the members of the Sanitary Board, time and again, to delve into questions concerning cemeteries and graves? One might be pardoned for thinking that the subject was of vital importance to the welfare of the community and the health of the city. There are a thousand and one questions which might far more fittingly form the subject of discussion at the Board meetings than the perpetual prattle which can only appeal to the morbid mind. We may be wrong, of course, but we are inclined to believe that outside the Sanitary Board room there is not a score of people who give the matter a second thought. We all have to be buried at some time or other and whether death, which often comes as a happy release from worry or affliction, occurs in

land or at sea is usually immaterial to the departed soul. At all events we do not recall reading that Mr. W. T. Stead in his conversations with "Julia" found that shadow of a shade referring to the method of her burial or the style in which her tomb was being maintained. And "Julia" takes a very active and intelligent interest in mundane affairs generally. But here in Hongkong there are a few persons who while still in their prime of life are prepared to work themselves into a miniature passion about the conditions under which they may finally return to that whence they came. Not only so, but they are determined to carry their class prejudices beyond the tomb. Is it possible that there will be choice selections of land, and Ordinances, similar to that known as the Peak Reservation Ordinance, in heaven? Are the Chinese and Japanese to be relegated to the slums of paradise while the "hupper suckler" loll and lounge on the grassy banks of the golden river, secure against intrusion by the vulgar rabble? We confess we cannot understand the squeamishness of those who protest against their remains being dumped alongside those of a Chinese, whether he be a lowkey or a coolie, but evidently there is such a feeling among a certain class of people and, of course, provision must be made for it. For ourselves it will not matter a single jot or tittle whether our neighbours are Bottentos or Erquimaux, or whether we have any neighbours at all, but possibly that exhibits a callous state of mind which will appear reprehensible in the extreme to the more orthodox amongst us. The latest discussion on this lively and entertaining subject has brought to light the fact that the Japanese have boldly invaded the Colonial Cemetery. Out upon them for rascally knaves! We had foolishly fancied that the whole trouble arose because some Chinese had been buried in the Cemetery, or wanted to be buried there, and believed that when it was settled once for all that they had no manner of right to be there (according to the authorities) the controversy would end. Nobody said a word about the Japanese occupying lairs in this privileged ground, but now we are amazed to learn that Europeans and Japanese have their bones intermingled. As we have said, we have no preference one way or the other, for there are thousands of Japanese who are far more worthy of respect than many Europeans, who claim to be the salt of the earth. But, the matter from a certain point of view is not unimportant. Here is what Mr. Sheldon Hooper is reported to have said on the subject: "The President had just informed members that the whole cemetery, with the exception of the Japanese portion, was dedicated, but the speaker did not know what that meant. Where the Japanese were buried interspaces were occupied by Europeans. He had no wish to delay the legislation because he thought it was really necessary that it should go through, as it had been hanging on for a long time." But as the Government had not consulted the Board in the matter, and as the President had got the assurance from the Government that only the Japanese portion was to be excluded, he would like to call the attention of the Government to the remarks he had just made and ask them what they proposed to do where Japanese were intermingled with Europeans. We have only a vague idea how cemeteries are dedicated, but it will certainly be interesting to observe how one plot of ground is dedicated while another lying alongside is passed over, no doubt there is a way of arranging these little affairs and it may be left to the Government to find it, but it will be a curious contrivance if some plots are dedicated inadvertently while others which deserve the honour of the ceremony are left severely alone. We do not know what the Japanese, living or dead, would say in such an event, but of course their opinion would be respected. One point made by Mr. Hewett is worthy of remark. After stating that he objected to the division made between residents, seven years' residents and twenty years' residents, in allocating graves, he said "We are all equal when in the cemetery." That is exactly what we have been contending, but we have a suspicion that Mr. Hewett really meant we are all equal where we are Europeans and that his remark did not apply to people of the Asiatic race. But he struck the root of the matter when he declared that all mortals are equal in the grave, for it is incredible to believe that all this pushing for precedence and squabbling for place will follow us to the next world. Another question raised was regarding an application made by the relatives of a Chinese gentleman who formerly occupied a prominent position in the city. All they desired was that they should be granted space for the erection of a monument, but objection was made on the ground that the grave spaces were limited. It turned out in the course of the discussion that the Board had no power to grant the request. Nevertheless, after having discovered that it would be illegal to grant the application, the Board refused to adopt the motion of the President to "inform the applicant that the Board have no power to grant it," but decided that the application should be rejected, as if the Board was a competent authority to dispense with the consent of the request. It is

a pity that Colonel Bedford, R.A.M.C., did not intervene in the earlier part of the discussion, for his bluff common sense would have done much to clear away the cobwebs. When all is said and done the sum total of the Board's deliberations amounted to little or nothing, but the members obviously enjoyed themselves, which is at least satisfactory to the general public interested in the sanitation of the Colony.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A WOMAN of the demi-monde named Maria Amaria was this morning fined \$15 for soliciting in the streets.

THREE Arab horses arrived by the s.s. *Capri* from Bombay to-day. We believe they are for the provincial Government in Canton.

A CHINAMAN described as having no occupation was this morning fined \$4 for unlawfully keeping an opium den. A further fine of \$4 was imposed for unlawful possession of opium and dried opium.

THE Hippodrome Circus will be coming up by the *Prinz W. de Dern* from Manila. She was expected to leave the Philippines port this morning. Representative Jackson informs us that the Hippodrome will probably open here on the 15th or 16th inst.

The King of Italy's birthday occurs to-morrow, and we are requested to state that the Consul-General for Italy in Hongkong, Count Volpicelli, will be "at home" to his compatriots and friends between the hours of 11 and 12 to-morrow forenoon.

In consequence of no result on the impeachment of Liang Tsoo-Yen who was recently deposed by the Deliberative Council, the Council now intend to present another strong impeachment to the Throne and the Provincial Assemblies of seven provinces will also support the Deliberative Council in doing so.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th November.
As the funeral of the late Empress, Grand Dowager of China takes place to-day, all the official yamens and offices in this city were closed to business, and had their flags at half-mast. All the foreign Consulates on the Shamian also had their flags at half-mast to-day out of respect to the memory of the deceased Empress.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.
At the meeting held yesterday at the Canton Provincial Assembly, considerable discussion took place on the advisability of abolishing all sorts of gambling in the Kwangtung province. The officials were of the opinion that there must be a prospect of sufficient funds being raised to make good the loss of revenue before steps could be taken to suppress gambling; while the members of the Assembly all agreed to the immediate abolition of the gambling monopolies, and stated that the raising of money to make good the loss of revenue is quite another question. The resolution of the members of the Assembly was ultimately adopted and passed. Another meeting has been arranged for the 15th inst. when the practicability of carrying out the proposal will be discussed.

NEW OFFICIAL.

The newly appointed Tao-tai of Constabulary, Lau Wing Tio, left Wuchow to-day on board the gunboat *Kwong Fook* and is due to arrive here on the 10th instant to take up his new appointment.

CHEUNG PAT-SZE.

H. E. Cheung Pat-sze, who has acted as president of the Canton Chamber of Commerce for a period of three years has tendered his resignation from the chairmanship of that institution.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND GAMBLING
ESTABLISHMENT.DISCOVERY OF LOTTERY TICKETS BY
LOCAL DETECTIVES.

Two more clever captures are to be recorded to the credit of the local Detective Force. The Police were for some time aware that certain establishments in the Colony were dealing in lottery tickets and, on Monday afternoon, they successfully carried out a well-thought-out plan which reflects the highest credit upon Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson and Detective-Sergeant Appleton. The two, working in conjunction, arranged to visit two well-known establishments simultaneously. Inspector Hanson, proceeded to 44, Bonham Strand while Sergeant Appleton directed his attention to 264, Queen's Road Central, which is the Shun Fat type foundry. Their modus operandi was this. An outsider was engaged for a consideration and sent to the establishments with marked coins with instructions to purchase tickets. The rest of the story is self-evident. As a result of the efforts of the Police, ten men, believed to be mechanics, were arrested at the Queen's Road establishment, together with a woman, who was discovered to be responsible for its financial backing, while at the Bonham Strand foundry, four men were arrested. The entire quantity of types, etc., were at once seized and removed by the Police. In order to gain a slight idea of the extensive character of the implements employed by the men, it may be stated that it required 250 coolies to remove the paraphernalia. This morning, the defendants appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax (First Magistrate) and were remanded. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for one of the defendants.

The woman is out on bail in the sum of \$1,000.

PASSION PLAY AT OBERAM-
MBRG ('U 1910.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Exhaustive arrangements are being made for next year's representations of the Oberammergau Passion Play, which takes place every ten years. The building will be the same as in 1900, and the new playhouse will accommodate 4,000 persons. A committee has selected the following players:

Director of the Play: Mr. Ludwig Lang, manager of the school for woodcarving, who has also managed the Passion Play in 1900. Stage Manager and "Herod": Mr. Hans Mayr, son of the well-known Mr. Mayr, who formerly personated "Jesus Christ"; Prologue Reciter Mr. Anton Lechner; Leader of the chorus: Mr. Jakob Rutz (second time); Christ: Mr. Anton Lang, who already in 1900 presented the Saviour; John: Mr. Albrecht Biring, Peter: Mr. Andreas Lang, who in 1900 acted the Rabbi; Judas: Mr. Johann Zwink (the Third time); Caphas: Mr. Gregor Beitsamter, Ananias: Mr. Sebastian Lang; Pilate: Mr. Sebastian Baum (the second time); Nathaniel: Mr. Ruprecht Breitbauer, Mary: Miss Ottlilia Zwink, daughter of Mr. Zwink, performed Judas; Mary Magdalene: Miss Maria Mayr; Rabbi: Mr. Wilhelm Rutz; Joseph of Arimathea: Mr. Peter Reid, formerly presenting John; Nicodemus: Mr. Wilhelm Lang; Ezekiel: Mr. Sebastian Schaefer.

The performances take place on the following dates: 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th of May, 5th, 12th, 17th, 22th, 27th, and 29th of June, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 20th, 25th, 27th and 31st of July, 3rd, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st of August, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, and 25th of September, and on each occasion will last from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. with two hours interval. There will also be supplemental representations, if the attendance should justify this.

The following firms have been appointed official agents of the Passion Play Committee: Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen; Weltreisebüro Union, Berlin; Thos Cook and Sons, London; Messrs. Schenker and Co. Munich.

A STOREK&HAFKA'S CLAIM.

MESSING ARRANGEMENTS IN HONGKONG.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the Hung Cheong, stockkeepers, brought an action against Mr. J. Robertson, an assistant, to recover the sum of \$74.56, being amount of balance due for goods sold and delivered. Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Gardner was for the defendant.

It was stated for the plaintiffs that the amount claimed consisted of half the mess account for the month of August and September. The defendant had dealings with the plaintiffs since February last and the accounts had been paid up to the end of July. Defendant shared a mess with Mr. Turner and during June and July, defendant went away, the bill for these two months being paid by Mr. Turner. At the end of August, an account was rendered to the defendant, and shortly afterwards, a letter was received from the defendant asking for it to stand over to the beginning of October. A further application was made and the defendant then informed plaintiffs that he had paid his half-share to Mr. Turner. At that time, the latter left by the *Derfflinger*, the accounts being in defendant's name. In point of fact, the plaintiffs could have easily claimed the full amount instead of half of it only.

Defendant said that early in March, he opened an account with the plaintiffs. He engaged a flat, and Mr. Turner came to live with him and was practically his lodger. By the end of May, Mr. Turner became indebted to him roughly in the sum of \$300. At dinner-time on the 4th June, he suggested to Turner that as he was leaving the Godow Company and as he had no prospects, he should make some arrangement to repay him and that he would undertake not to let the total expenses exceed \$200 a month. On the morning of the following day, he sent chits to Messrs. Weissman, the Dairy Farm Company and the plaintiffs to send the bills in future to Mr. Turner.

Further evidence, having been called, judgment was reserved on a point of law.

THE CHINABE COIFFURE.

Early this month Prince Tsai Tao memorialized the Prince Regent that the queue should be done away with on the ground that it has many disadvantages and is detrimental to health; the case of Japan being cited in support of His Highness's argument. He further urged that to do away with the queue would give the people a much smarter appearance and would be carrying out the wishes of the late Emperor who was only prevented from taking this step by the unfavorable circumstances then prevailing. The Prince Regent however thinks that the time is not ripe for the change as the people are not sufficiently enlightened to stand this abolition of a most ancient custom. He therefore declines to adopt the idea of his Imperial brother. The latter has now appealed to the Prince Regent's mother saying that if the Chinese had not their queue changed China could never be powerful. Her Imperial Highness has personally instructed the Regent to carry the proposal into effect and in deference to his mother's wishes His Imperial Highness consented to decree after the funeral of the late Empress Grand Dowager, that all soldiers and policemen shall have their hair shaved off and that other classes of people shall adopt the new mode later on. Prince Tsai Tao was not content with this and again strongly urged his brother to carry out his proposal. Eventually the Prince Regent yielded and promised to consider that all Chinese must cut off their queues in the 2nd and year of Hsuan Tung.

Victory Tuan Fang is said to be strongly supporting Prince Tsai Tao in his representations. Shanghai Times.

SOLDIERS UNDER CANVAS.

PROGRAMME OF WORK DURING CAMP.

The Hongkong Volunteers will go to camp for their annual instruction on Saturday next. For the first time this year the camp will be held near Customs Pass, in the New Territories, from 13th to 2nd inst.

Through the kindness of the Commandant and officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, the Y.M.C.A. will be provided with a tent at the camp, November 13th—22nd, and will, therefore, be able to offer the following privileges to the members of the Corps:

(1) Magazines, periodicals, Hongkong daily papers;

(2) Writing materials;

(3) Games (Chess, Draughts, Dominos);

(4) Postage stamps and postcards on sale;

(5) A messenger service between Hongkong and the camp.

In connection with the latter a courier will leave Hongkong daily at 6.0 a.m. to take the camp letters, small parcels, etc., which have been sent to the Y.M.C.A., Alexandra Buildings, the evening previous, and are addressed to the Volunteer Camp. This courier will leave the camp for Hongkong daily at 5.30 p.m. with letters, parcels, etc. Letters, if stamped, will be posted at the G.P.O., and letters and parcels, if addressed to the central part of Hongkong, may be delivered from the Y.M.C.A. by chit book.

All members of the Volunteer Corps are cordially invited to avail themselves of the privileges of this tent.

The programme is as follows:

Saturday, 13th November.

4 p.m.—Arrival in camp.

5.30 p.m.—Engineers' Company; instruction in portable search-light.

Other Units; instruction in guard mounting, relief of sentries, etc.

Sunday, 14th November.

8 a.m.—Infantry Company; musketry course, Kowloon City Range.

8.15 a.m.—Church Parade.

10 a.m.—Artillery Companies; section gun drill.

Engineers' Company; field telephone work.

1.30 p.m.—Artillery; tactical scheme.

1 and 2 Companies howitzer tripods.

3 and 4 Companies 2.95" Q. F. Guns.

Engineers; field telephone work with the howitzer Co's.

5.30 p.m.—Engineers; portable search-light.

Monday, 15th November.

8 a.m.—Infantry Company; musketry course, Kowloon City Range.

8.15 a

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN SINGAPORE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MATCHES.

The *Straits Times* of 16th ult. says:—
Messrs. Noble, Armstrong, Laver, Cotter and Hopkiss, of the victorious Australian team eleven, will arrive here from Colombo by P. and O. steamer on November 5. A programme of arrangements, sporting and otherwise, has been fixed up. Calculations have been based on the Australians arriving on the date mentioned, and on their remaining here about a week, and though it is almost certain that our visitors will be here on November 5, and will stay sufficiently long to enable them to participate in the list of fixtures, they are being cabled to-day to make assurance doubly sure.

It is proposed to hold a cricket match on the *Playground* on Saturday, November 6, to be continued on the following Monday. The teams will comprise the five Australians and six other players from the S. C. C., and the opposing team will be described as The Rest.

On Tuesday, November 9, which is the King's birthday and a public holiday, it is proposed to play a whole day match commencing at 10 a.m. The team will be the five Australian visitors and six local Australian players against The Rest. If this match is not completed on the day, it will be concluded on Thursday, November 11, commencing at 4 p.m. Tiffi will be served in the club on both the Saturday and Tuesday.

On Sunday, November 7, it is intended to take the visitors over to Johore, where no doubt they will have every opportunity of looking round the place, and it is probable that His Highness the Sultan will entertain them.

On Thursday, November 11, a smoking concert in honour of the visitors will be held in the S. C. C. pavilion, at nine o'clock. This will be open to all members of the club without payment, and tickets for refreshments will be signed in the usual manner. The musical arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Whitefield, Mayson and Brown, who have been appointed a sub-committee for the purpose.

It should further be mentioned that the sub-committee which has charge of the arrangements for matches and other details of the visit consists of Messrs. H. W. Noon, H. M. Cottrell, N. E. Bath and G. P. Owen. During their stay here, the Australians will be put up by various residents, and it is anticipated that they will be made honorary members of other local sporting clubs during their stay.

Visitors from Bangkok and the native States are expected to come down here for the occasion, and these gentlemen will be similarly put up and entertained. Amongst those who have been written to with a view to their coming down to play are such well-known F. M. men as Hubback, Hennessy, and Lushington, with R. T. Reid from Penang, and it is believed that if some of these or other players are able to come, be made a good one.

LEAP AMONG SHARKS.

AN AMERICAN DOCTOR'S HEROISM.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.

Risking his life in the shark-infested bay of Acapulco to save a drowning fireman, who had fallen from the Pacific Mail steamer *Newport*, Dr. F. J. Harden, the ship's surgeon, is to-day modestly receiving the congratulations of his friends on his bravery.

Dr. Harden is most modest and dismisses the case as an every-day occurrence when questioned about his hair-raising experience in the southern harbour.

One of the Mexican firemen went ashore shortly before the vessel left the southern harbour and returned to the ship in an intoxicated condition. While roaming about the deck he lost his balance and fell into the waters of the bay.

Acapulco harbour is noted for the number of sharks which infest its waters and when the passengers who crowded to the guard-rails saw the hapless man struggling in the water they expected to see him drawn beneath the surface at any moment by the countless sharks which immediately surrounded him.

Dr. Harden was attracted by the excitement, and taking in the situation at a glance, tore off his coat and shoes and plunged into the water from the deck of the steamer.

A battle then started that seemed too unequal to be of any use. With the sharks making desperate efforts to grab both men, and the Mexican fighting for his life in such a manner that there was danger of Dr. Harden being drowned in his struggles with the drowning man, the passengers stood by too horrified to be of any help to the men battling for their lives.

After a long battle with the drowning man, Dr. Harden finally got the Mexican to the gang-plank, and was assisted to the deck of the steamer. Both men's clothes had been torn to bits in their struggle with the sharks and they were bleeding from scratches made by the hungry fish in their efforts to get them.

The passengers on the *Newport*, which arrived in port to-day, were loud in the praise of the heroism displayed by Dr. Harden, while the latter refused to discuss the case, blushing like a maiden when approached on the subject, claiming that he did what any other man in similar circumstances would have done.

P. D. No. 2, a West Sumatran port well known in the commercial world for its coffee exports, stands in the enviable position of having had no failures among its traders, European, Chinese and native, for years, so says a *Bataan* paper. Trade rests there on such solid foundations that several firms have had to move into new offices to meet the increase of business. The old offices are taken up for trading again the moment they are vacated.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACES.

THE OFF-DAY.

Better weather than favoured the three regular days of the autumn race meeting was experienced for this off-day, and the conditions for racing were decidedly superior. Though yesterday evening the whole of the Recreation Ground was soaking it had almost completely dried up this afternoon under the influence of the south-easterly breeze though scarcely sufficient to render the take-off at the jumps altogether free from danger, says the *Mercury* of last night. From one o'clock onward, there was a steady stream of spectators into the enclosure, and for the first time they were able to move about without the discomfort of wet feet.

The opening inquiry made by those arriving at the paddock was whether the first prize in the Champions Sweepstakes had yet been allotted but the card bearing the names of successful ploughmen still showed a blank space opposite the twenty-nine thousand. So far the missing ticket had not been heard of, but the possibility should not be lost sight of that it may have been sold to an outport subscriber. The number of the missing ticket is 3016, the others which drew ponies being 1003, 1373, 2760, 4040, 1235, 512, 635, 489, 181, 4183, 3119, 3470, 2991, 616, 2795 and 2851.

The wind favoured the ponies if anything down the home straight, though it was rather uncertain in its direction. After the first race the turf began to cut up rather badly in the inside, though on the outer edge it remained quite good.

At the outset the results were most encouraging, particularly in those outlying districts where mosquitoes usually make their appearance in the early Spring. Then came some weeks of trial and disappointment. The unusually wet weather experienced in June practically brought the campaign in both Settlements to a standstill; large numbers of mosquitoes made their appearance, and residents had considerable justification for doubting the efficacy of the work of the brigades.

June, however, proved to be the worst month of the season, and on the reappearance of fine weather an amelioration of the mosquito nuisance was at once experienced. Undoubtedly the dryness of the succeeding months favoured the brigades, but when all allowance has been made for this, there is every reason to believe that the campaign in both Settlements have been attended by a fair measure of success. In the nature of the case, it could hardly be otherwise. Public interest had been aroused, and clearly worded regulations were issued in English and Chinese on both sides of the Yangtsekiang. To their credit, and to their comfort also, many foreign residents carried out these regulations to the letter, though the proportion who neglected to take the most elementary precautions was sufficient to prove that house to house inspection can never cease to be one of the essentials of a campaign in Shanghai. We have referred only to foreign householders. With the Chinese, as might be expected, nothing but frequent investigation could result in the suppression of possible breeding-places. There are few Chinese houses which do not contain a jong or two of standing water, and the utmost vigilance is required to prevent these receptacles from forming a base of supply for the neighbourhood. Notifications and instructions have such little effect upon the Chinese mind that it might be well if a Municipal by-law could be passed making it an offence, punishable with a small fine, to keep vessels of standing water on the premises after a warning from the Health Office.

It is, of course, impossible to give statistics regarding the decrease or increase of mosquitoes throughout Shanghai. Some residents express the opinion that the nuisance has been abated seventy-five per cent. Others give less favourable results, and, yet others—though we believe they form but an insignificant minority—declare that there has been no improvement at all. By applying commonsense to the statistics supplied in the monthly reports of the Health Department, it must be evident that the weekly culling of upwards of 25,000 collections of stagnant water, and the removal of over 13,000 similar collections—work which was done in August in the International Settlement alone—must have materially affected the breeding of mosquitoes. And when it is remembered that this is only a part of the work, which includes also the draining of pieces of waste ground, the clearing of creeks and ponds, and the inspection of houses and yards, it must be admitted that the community has benefited by the campaigns.

In neither Settlement has the cost been prohibitive. The full returns of the Health Department's campaigns are not yet available, but in the French Concession, where the work was not on such an ambitious scale the whole cost did not exceed Tls. 3,000. Much has been learnt during the initial year of the campaign, and this should result in increased efficiency next season, for it can hardly be doubted that the work will now become an annual feature of the administration of both Sott'ements. It is not an extravagant luxury, it can be carried on easily with little or no inconvenience to the general public, and apart altogether from its main object—the extermination of mosquitoes—it makes for improved sanitary conditions which must, in the long run, have a beneficial effect upon the health of the Settlement.—*N. C. D. News*.

PARI-MUTUEL.

For Win.	For Place.	
Cotswold	180	250
Bay Ronald	13	47
Chehalis	207	214
Maremma	72	139
Pianola	19	45
Isolabo	13	56
Webster	14	55
Lanigan	31	67
Blank Tickets	1	
	570	873
Dividend	\$14.20	\$6.80
	1st	7.20
	2nd	7.20
	3rd	15.20
CASH SWEEP.		
1st 1st pony	\$4,517.10	
41st 2nd "	1,499.60	
456 3rd "	645.30	
Commission	717.00	
Total	\$7,170.00	

THE Chinese cruiser *Tsingtao* arrived at Shanghai this morning, 6th inst., from Foochow in tow of the tug *Victoria*, to have repairs effected. It may be remembered that in the series of typhoons which devastated the coast about a month ago the *Tsingtao* received a severe buffeting, and reached shelter at Foochow only with the greatest difficulty, and in a state of breakdown. Her rudder had been so badly damaged that she could scarcely steer, and other injury had been received. She was unable to come to Shanghai under her own steam, so the *Victoria* had to be despatched to tow her up. She is to be docked at the Kiangnan Arsenal, and as her stern post has been damaged extensive repairs will be necessitated.

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THE MOSQUITO CAMPAIGNS.

WHAT SHANGHAI IS DOING.

In February last, when the idea of a mosquito campaign was first mooted in these columns it was generally received with amused scepticism. It needed the publication of a mass of evidence to convince the public that organized anti-mosquito work was worth trying. Every imaginable objection was raised, and the fact that many of these objections contained half-truths made it doubly difficult to secure public support for the initiation of a campaign. Indeed, even at the Ratepayers' meeting in March the Chairman of the Council led the Ratepayers to believe that nothing more than the routine work of the Health Department would be possible this year. Towards the end of April, however, it was announced that the proposals for a more elaborate campaign, contained in Dr. Stanley's report for February, had been approved, and that the work would be inaugurated immediately. From that time until the end of the summer active anti-mosquito work was carried out under the supervision of the Health Department, and statistics of stagnant water removed, or sited weekly, made their appearance in Dr. Stanley's monthly report. Almost simultaneously a campaign was started by subscription in the French Concession.

At the outset the results were most encouraging, particularly in those outlying districts where mosquitoes usually make their appearance in the early Spring. Then came some weeks of trial and disappointment. The unusually wet weather experienced in June practically brought the campaign in both Settlements to a standstill; large numbers of mosquitoes made their appearance, and residents had considerable justification for doubting the efficacy of the work of the brigades.

June, however, proved to be the worst month of the season, and on the reappearance of fine weather an amelioration of the mosquito nuisance was at once experienced. Undoubtedly the dryness of the succeeding months favoured the brigades, but when all allowance has been made for this, there is every reason to believe that the campaign in both Settlements have been attended by a fair measure of success. In the nature of the case, it could hardly be otherwise. Public interest had been aroused, and clearly worded regulations were issued in English and Chinese on both sides of the Yangtsekiang. To their credit, and to their comfort also, many foreign residents carried out these regulations to the letter, though the proportion who neglected to take the most elementary precautions was sufficient to prove that house to house inspection can never cease to be one of the essentials of a campaign in Shanghai. We have referred only to foreign householders. With the Chinese, as might be expected, nothing but frequent investigation could result in the suppression of possible breeding-places. There are few Chinese houses which do not contain a jong or two of standing water, and the utmost vigilance is required to prevent these receptacles from forming a base of supply for the neighbourhood. Notifications and instructions have such little effect upon the Chinese mind that it might be well if a Municipal by-law could be passed making it an offence, punishable with a small fine, to keep vessels of standing water on the premises after a warning from the Health Office.

The imports of flour into the Philippine Islands have been in excess of 300,000 barrels per annum—two-thirds of which were supplied by Australia. Under the new conditions this country should furnish all or nearly all of the flour required by the Philippines, and a circular has just been issued by the 'Blue Funnel' line announcing that it will make Manila a regular port of call hereafter. This is an addition to facilities already in existence."

'Seattle' millers stated that the bulk of this new business will in all probability be done by Puget sound mills, owing to the advantage in shipping facilities held by mills here over those at Port Land.

With the Blue Funnel liners making Manila a port of call, Puget sound mills will have three first-class lines over which to make shipments—the *Minnesota*, the steamships of the Waterhouse fleet, and the Blue Funnel liners. Portland mills will have but one line of ships, and those running at infrequent intervals. The *Minnesota* makes trips every three months, while the Waterhouse and Blue Funnel steamers maintain monthly sailings. With frequent sailings of the best of ships, millers here state that the bulk of the business in the Philippines should come to millers in this state. Several of the large firms are already establishing connections in Manila for the handling of this trade.

A drop of 40 cents per barrel on all local patent flour in the new crop has been announced by local millers, and a reduction of 10 cents on export grades. New patents are now quoted on a \$1. base or \$4.90 in carload lots. Export is quoted on a \$3.95 per barrel.

Opening prices on new patents, announced about ten days ago, showed a reduction of 80 cents over old patents. The last reduction makes a total cut of \$1.20 per barrel.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The Captain's Cup was played for on the Happy Valley from 6th to 8th November, with the following results:—

	Gross Handicap, Net.
P. H. Holyoak	99 12 81
A. W. Walkinshaw	83 Scr. 83
F. Grone	101 18 83
C. E. H. Beavis	87 3 84
H. Pinckney	98 12 86
J. Hooper	106 18 88
A. P. Dashwood	109 18 91
POOL.	
A. W. Walkinshaw	83 Scr. 82
F. Grone	101 18 83
A. P. Dashwood	101 18 83
C. E. H. Beavis	87 3 84
C. R. Satterthwaite	93 7 85
Winner of Cup.	
Winner of Pool.	

THE body of Mr. August C. Mackenzie, third engineer of the C. M. & S. *Elangso*, who disappeared off that vessel on the 12th instant, was found near Chinkiang, on Saturday last, reports the *Hankow Daily News* of 30th ult. A magistrate's inquiry was held by Mr. G. D. Pilgrim, H. M. Consul at Chinkiang. The body was identified by Dr. Patrick of Shanghai who with Dr. Urbanc of Chinkiang gave a certificate of death by drowning; and a verdict of accidental death was returned. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon at Chinkiang and was attended by several friends of the deceased and other sympathizers. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. John W. Paxton, American Presbyterian Minister.

THREE months' hard labour was awarded a Chinaman at the Magistracy this morning for stealing \$4,70 from a compatriot. The man visited his friend and in his absence, stole the money. This morning, he told the Magistrate that he wanted to borrow the amount for the time being.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

INSPECTION BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. proceeded to the compound of the Central Police Station to inspect members of the local Fire Brigade at drill. The men were under the superintendence of Chief Engineer Lans and Capt. F. W. Lyons and Mr. P. J. Wadehouse were also present in uniform. The afternoon's work included ladder drill, extension ladder drill, hydrant drill, and dispatch-box drill. The various drills were gone through in a smart and business-like manner and after the inspection, His Excellency addressed a few words of congratulations to those who had taken part.

During the inspection, a number of ladies were present to witness the unique spectacle.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

MONOPOLY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A new market for American flour, amounting to more than 300,000 barrels annually, and worth one to one and a half million dollars, was opened up to Puget sound millers by the enactment of the new tariff bill. This rich market, local millers state, bids fair to be monopolized by Puget sound flouring mills, and steps have already been taken by millers and by steamship lines to take care of the business expected to develop.

This new market is in the Philippines. When the tariff bill was passed it carried with it a clause admitting American flour free to the islands. In the past, owing to the high protective duty on flour from all countries, Australian millers were able to dominate the market, and with the Hongkong millers were able to practically exclude American breadstuffs from the islands.

The new tariff, it is thought, will also effectively keep Hongkong millers and merchants from transhipping flour to the islands without first paying the duty, inasmuch as it stipulates that flour transhipped from America will be compelled to pay the duty, only direct shipments being placed on the free list.

A circular issued last month by the secretary of the Washington Millers' Association says:

"In connection with the recent tariff legislation at Washington, D. C., it will be of interest to the Pacific coast millers to know that American flour can now be imported into the Philippine Islands free of duty, whereas the tariff on flour imported from other countries will be assessed 42 cents per barrel.

"The imports of flour into the Philippine Islands have been in excess of 300,000 barrels per annum—two-thirds of which were supplied by Australia. Under the new conditions this country should furnish all or nearly all of the flour required by the Philippines, and a circular has just been issued by the 'Blue Funnel' line announcing that it will make Manila a regular port of call hereafter. This is an addition to facilities already in existence."

"Seattle" millers stated that the bulk of this new business will be done by Puget sound mills, owing to the advantage in shipping facilities held by mills here over those at Port Land.

With the Blue Funnel liners making Manila a port of call, Puget sound mills will have three first-class lines over which to make shipments—the *Minnesota*, the steamships of the Waterhouse fleet, and the Blue Funnel liners. Portland mills will have but one line of ships, and those running at infrequent intervals. The *Minnesota* makes trips every three months, while the Waterhouse and Blue Funnel steamers maintain monthly sailings. With frequent sailings of the best of ships, millers here state that the bulk of the business in the Philippines should come to millers in this state. Several of the large firms are already establishing connections in Manila for the handling of this trade.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
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"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,

From St. John.

"MONTEAGLE"

SUNDAY, NOV. 21ST.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, DEC. 4TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, JAN. 1ST.

"EMPEROR"

Stearns will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

"Monteagle"

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail-Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and the "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperor" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

443.

Via New York

445.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

L. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blaikie Pier).

11

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN v. WHAIWEI & CHEFOO, CHEUNGSHING	THURSDAY, 11th Nov., 11 A.M.	
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUTSANG	FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 2 P.M.	
MANILA, LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, CHOYSANG	SUNDAY, 14th Nov., Daylight.	
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUTSANG	WED'DAY, 17th Nov., 3 P.M.	
MANILA, YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 19th Nov., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., 3 P.M.	
& MOI		

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutshang*, *Namsang* and *Foochang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moi to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantze Ports, Gfao, Tientsin & Newchwang, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Lahuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	ON
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN".....	11th Nov., 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW".....	11th Nov.,
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA".....	11th Nov., 4 P.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIPOONG".....	12th Nov.,
SHANGHAI	"CHENHAN".....	14th Nov., Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING".....	16th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"AHUH".....	18th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LINAH".....	21st Nov., Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"TEAT".....	23rd Nov., 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN".....	30th Nov., 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Chinhua*)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers to Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—\$45 single, \$80 return.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & CO. Corrected to noon: later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$75,000,000 \$250,000,000 }	\$3,001,819	{ Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 = \$33.72	4 % { \$95 sellers London £90.15/
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ £4,009 \$30,000 }	\$30,552	£2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	... \$65 buyers
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$154,583 \$102,791 \$155,000 }	none	\$10 for 1908	7 1/2 % \$162 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 105,747 Tls. 118,377 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$105,249 \$68,009 }	Tls. 160,518	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 % Tls. 105
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$150	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$105,249 }	\$8,454,902	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 % \$847 1/2 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$104,405 \$109,204 }	\$7,7,017	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 % \$132 1/2 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$148,008 }	\$375,342	\$6 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 % \$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$68,712	\$27 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$375
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£25	{ \$9,000 \$104,628 }	\$1,035	£1 for 1906 .....	... \$84 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£50	£50	{ \$99,067 }	Nil.	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$33
Hongkong, Capiton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	£25	£15	{ \$1,000,000 \$119,267 \$22,645 }	\$21,170	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 % \$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 \$40,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.254 .....	... \$60 buyers
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 \$40,000 }	£68,817	{ Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909 .....	... \$66 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£2	£2	{ £100,000 \$165,000 }	\$3,122	{ \$100 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % \$141
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 }	\$46,553	{ \$50/- for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 % \$141
REFINERIES.							
Ghosa Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$10,848 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 % \$152 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$125,893	\$3 for 1907 .....	... \$19 buyers
Peak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	£10,50	£10,50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,733	Tls. 31 for year ending 31.12.08 .....	... Tls. 35
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,289 }	£12,556	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.3.1909	7 % Tls. 19 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £10,000 }	Dr. 4,871	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	7 1/2 % \$74 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Wenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	{ \$42,056 }	Dr. \$7,481	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08 .....	... \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	£50	£50	{ £50,000 \$26,806 }	\$20,102	None .....	... \$63 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£50	£50	{ \$40,000 \$88,442 }	\$345,163	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....	... \$55 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	£15,100	£15,100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 2/- for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 % Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	£15,100	£15,100	{ Tls. 697,557 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 % Tls. 137 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-France Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	£15,100	£15,100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 % Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	£15	£15	{ \$15,000 }	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue .....	... \$72 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	{ \$50,000 }	\$104,971	Interim of \$2.10 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	7 1/2 % \$75 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	{ \$50,000 }	\$14,018	Interim of 3 1/2 for account 1909	6 1/2 % \$104 1/2 sales
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	{ \$150,000 }	\$250,000	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$90 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£50	£50	{ \$43,361 }	\$5,486	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 % \$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	£15,50	£15,50	{ Tls. 1,283,045 }	\$728	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 % Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	{ Tls. 30,000 }	\$1,968	Interim of \$4 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	£15,50	£15,50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,850	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	3 1/2 % Tls. 146 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 45,839 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ended 31.7.08	6 % \$6 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	£15,75	£15,75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,374	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%) .....	... Tls. 92
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	£15,100	£15,100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908 .....	... Tls. 112
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	£15,500	£15,500	Tls. 35,013	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	... Tls. 460
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Ball's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£15/6	£15/6	{ £1,500 }	£648	15 % per share for 1908	9 % \$121 sellers
Gaines Horner Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	Nil.	\$1.80 or 1908 .....	... \$500 buyers
Gaines Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	none	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 % \$93 sales
Do. Do. special shares	10,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	\$1,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 % \$161 sellers
Ghosa Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	155,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	\$10,000	\$1-20 for year ending 31.7.09	10 % \$74 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£7 1/2	£7 1/2	{ \$10,000 }	\$18,0	Interim of 3 cents for account 1909	8 % \$74 buyers
Green Island Gemstone Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	\$7,750	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$201 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	\$70	\$1 and bonus 20 cents for year ending 29.2.09	6 % \$180 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	none	\$5,105	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 % \$180 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	{ \$15,000 }	\$7,616	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 % \$180 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	\$16,900	Third quarterly of Tls. 12/- for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$180 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch en Landbouwzaak in Nederland in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£15,100	£15,100	Tls. 157,500	Tls. 6,083	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % \$180 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	85,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	\$2,024	None	3 % \$83 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	\$18,640	None	3 % \$83 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	Tls. 107	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 107 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	£15,10	£15,10	Tls. 24,850	Tls. 5,250	None .....	... \$156
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	£8 1/2	£8 1/2	{ none }	Dr. \$56,602	None .....	... \$70 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	£5 1/2	£5 1/2	{ none }	\$320	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 % \$58 sales
Tele Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ none }	\$727	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$121 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	{ \$6,000 }	\$343	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 % \$86 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 }	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$86 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	£7	£7	{ none }	\$731	Final of 30 cents, making 80 cents for the year ended 31st June, 1906	6 1/2 % \$86 buyers
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	{ none }	none	Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909	15 %
Balgowrie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	£1					